

AC. 4413 (3)

EGHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

REPORT

OF



The Medical Officer of Health

FOR

The Year 1961

Egham Urban District Council

REPORT

TO THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF

EGHAM, SURREY

FOR

THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1961

BY

C. A. McPHERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., L.D.S., D.P.D.

Medical Officer of Health

To the Chairman and Members of the Egham Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my privilege to present the Annual Report on the state of the health of the district for the year 1961.

The vital statistics show a continued rise in the population, an increasing birth rate, a low Infantile Mortality Rate and an absence of maternal deaths.

The incidence of notifiable disease was again low with the exception of Measles, which was responsible for over six hundred recognised cases, and probably many more. There were no deaths but the simultaneous appearance of German Measles, of which one has negligible information, produced demands for the substance known as Gamma Globulin, which is in very short supply except under certain specified conditions. Its value has, of course, been recognised for many years as a means of modifying or preventing certain Virus infections and especially in early pregnancy, but its availability is essentially dependent on the number of people who volunteer blood for the needs of the National Blood Transfusion Service as it can be obtained in no other way.

Especial measures were re-emphasised during the year in an attempt to promote the number of reinforcing injections given to children in need of protection against Diphtheria, which requires attention every five years until school leaving age is reached. With the continued absence of Diphtheria and Poliomyelitis in the area it becomes increasingly difficult to sustain the levels of immunity against these infections at a satisfactory figure, although there is no absence of facilities for any parent in this respect.

With the known increasing numbers of food poisoning in the country, the low incidence of notified infections is gratifying. That this is so is due to several factors and at all times it must be recognised that the increased intelligent use of refrigeration in all houses should be encouraged wherever possible. During the year, in the course of routine sampling, the Public Health Inspector produced evidence of the presence of Salmonella Typhimurium in one opened and one unopened fourteen pound tin of frozen hen egg produced in this country. This finding, which more frequently applies to imported products, is by no means unique in the Home Market and as a result it was possible to advise many areas in the Home Counties of a potential source of infection. It is clear, therefore, that Bakeries should address themselves to the need for

obtaining bulked hen eggs from sources which are known to subject their products to duly labelled forms of pasteurization or an equivalent form of heat treatment, in their own interest and that of the community.

The continued interest of the Old People's Welfare Committee and its Members has resulted in the expansion of the services available to the elderly during the year and it is clear that the benefits from the co-ordination of efforts in this respect are being seen in the district.

I would find it difficult to attempt to convey the loss which we sustained from January and in the subsequent death of our late Clerk, Mr. H. R. H. Smith. It was my privilege to know him from 1939 and his outlook was such that in the spheres of Health the legal distinctions between the niceties of the Environmental and Personal Health Services were brought into a true perspective. His help in promoting the state of positive health in the district wherever possible was at all times available and effective.

I would indeed wish to record the conscientious way in which the Senior Public Health Officer has applied himself to his many duties, embarrassed though he has undoubtedly been on occasions by the absence from duty of Members of his Staff.

In conclusion, may I thank the Council, the Clerk and Chief Officers for their help and consideration on all health problems and the General Practitioners for their co-operation at all times.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

C. A. McPHERSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

Egham Urban District Council

Public Health Staff :

Medical Officer of Health : C. A. McPHERSON, M.B., Ch.B.,
D.P.H., L.D.S., D.P.D.

(who is also the Medical Officer for the N.W. Division of the
County Council and the Medical Officer of Health of the
Frimley and Camberley Urban District Council and the
Bagshot Rural District Council).

Senior Public Health Inspector : F. G. BRITCHER, M.R.S.H.,
M.A.P.H.I., Certificate of the R.S.I.
and S.I.E.J.B., Meat and other
Foods Inspectors Certificate of
R.S.I.

Second Public Health Inspector : J. M. A. FABEL, M.A.P.H.I., Cer-
tificate of the R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B.,
Meat and other Foods Inspectors
Certificate of R.S.I., Smoke In-
spectors Certificate of R.S.H.

Third Public Health Inspector . W. R. W. SHATTOCK, Certificate
of the R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B.

Rodent Officer : A. E. SILVER (until 6th November, 1961).

Clerks : Miss D. WINGFIELD.

Mrs. V. CHILDS (until 15th September, 1961).

Miss J. WHITE (from 28th August, 1961).

SECTION A

STATISTICS

Area	...	...	...	...	...	9,350 acres
Registrar General's estimate of resident population mid-year 1961	...	...	...	...	...	31,120
Number of inhabited houses on 31st December, 1961						8,423
Rateable Value on 31st December, 1961	...				...	£504,322
Sum represented by a Penny Rate, 12 months ending 31st March, 1962	...	...	...	...	...	£2,100

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

				1961	1960	Average for five years. 1956-60
Population (Registrar General's esti-						
mate at mid-year)	...	...		31,120	30,180	29,130
Comparability Factors						
Births	...	...	...	0.94	0.96	—
Deaths	...	...	...	1.01	0.95	—
Live Births						
Legitimate	...	...	...	478	428	444.8
Illegitimate	...	...	...	24	28	19.6
Total	...	...	...	502	456	464.4
Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)						
Crude	...	...	...	16.13	15.11	15.94
Corrected	...	...	...	15.16	14.51	—
Illegitimate live births per cent. of						
total live births	...	...	...	4.78	6.14	4.22
Still births						
Legitimate	...	...	...	5	10	7
Illegitimate	...	...	...	1	1	0.4
Total	...	...	...	6	11	7.4
Total live and still births				508	467	471.8
Rate of still births per 1,000 total						
live and still births	...	...	...	11.81	23.55	15.68
Deaths				333	321	309.4
Death Rate (per 1,000 population)						
Crude	...	...	...	10.70	10.64	10.62
Corrected	...	...	...	10.81	10.11	—

	1961	1960	Average for five years. 1956-60
Deaths of infants under one year of age			
Legitimate	9	4	5.8
Illegitimate	0	0	0.4
Total	9	4	6.2
Death rate of infants under one year of age			
All infants per 1,000 live births	17.93	8.77	13.35
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	18.83	9.36	13.04
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	—	—	20.41
Deaths of infants under four weeks of age	6	4	—
Neo-natal mortality rate (Deaths under four weeks per 1,000 live births)	11.95	8.77	—
Deaths of infants under one week of age	6	3	—
Early neo-natal mortality rate (Deaths under one week per 1,000 live births)	11.95	6.58	—
Perinatal mortality rate (Still births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)...	23.62	29.98	—
Maternal mortality (including abortion)			
Number of deaths	0	1	—
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	—	2.14	—

CAUSES OF DEATH (ALL AGES)

(Figures supplied by Registrar-General)

<i>Causes of Death</i>				<i>Males Females Total</i>		
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	—	—	—
2.	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	—	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	—	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	...	...	1	—	1
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	—	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases...			—	1	1
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	4	6	10
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus...			8	6	14
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast...	...	...	—	7	7
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus...	...	...	—	2	2
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	14	18	32
15.	Leukæmia, aleukæmia	...	...	—	1	1
16.	Diabetes	...	...	1	1	2
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	20	29	49
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	36	26	62
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	2	3	5
20.	Other heart disease	...	...	15	23	38
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	11	8	19
22.	Influenza	...	...	2	2	4
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	13	6	19
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	9	4	13
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system...			1	1	2
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	1	1	2
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	1	2	3
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	2	2	4
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	—	—	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	1	3	4
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases...			13	9	22
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	1	1	2
34.	All other accidents...	...	...	2	7	9
35.	Suicide	...	...	5	—	5
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	1	—	1
Total from all causes				164	169	333

BIRTH RATES AND DEATH RATES DURING THE YEAR 1961

	Rates per 1,000 Home Population			Rate per 1,000 Live Births
	Live Births	Still Births	Deaths All Causes	
England and Wales ...	17.4	0.34	12.0	21.6
Egham—Crude rates ...	16.1	0.19	10.7	17.9
Corrected rates	15.2		10.8	

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

The Surrey County Council as the Local Health Authority is responsible for the Ambulance and Medical Transport Services.

Laboratory Facilities

Bacteriological examinations of milk, ice cream and water are undertaken at the Public Health Laboratory at Guildford, together with such other specimens as need examination from time to time.

Biological examinations of milk are undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory at Guildford.

Swabs and other clinical specimens are examined at the Public Health Laboratories at either Epsom, Guildford or Reading or at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey.

General Hospitals

The following General Hospitals are mainly used by the general public in the district : —

	Bed Complement		
King Edward VII Hospital (including Windsor and Old Windsor Units)	399
Ashford Hospital, Midd'esex	502
St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey	386
Egham Cottage Hospital	20
Northcroft Hospital, Englefield Green	14

Infectious Disease Cases

The Isolation Hospital, Ottershaw (telephone number : Ottershaw 327), is responsible for admitting cases of infectious disease from the district.

Miniature Radiography

The South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board continue to arrange for the attendance of a mobile unit at the Council Office car park every Monday from 3.45 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. These visits are intended primarily for patients referred by their own general practitioner, but attention is also given to any member of the general public who wishes to have a chest X-ray. A summary of the work done during the year is as follows : —

	Males	Females	Total
General practitioner referra's	282	250	532
General public attendances	1295	465	1760

Two cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were discovered from the general practitioner referrals and three cases from the general public.

Home Nursing and Midwifery

The Surrey County Council with the good services of the District Nursing Association maintains six trained nurses who perform combined duties in the area. Their addresses are as follows :—

R. Isherwood	52, Kingsley Avenue, Englefield Green	...	Egham 4282
E. Beckwith	Wayside, Green Road, Thorpe	...	Chertsey 2330
A. J. Buley	7, Cottage Farm Way, Thorpe	...	Chertsey 2344
J. Thomas	6. Spring Rise, Egham	...	Egham 2306
I. M. Kiddle	32, Trumps Green Avenue, Virginia Water	...	Wentworth 2133
K. Hall	1, Wapshott Road, Egham Hythe	...	Staines 53456

Home Help Service

The County Council maintains from its Divisional Offices in Woking, a service for the provision of home helps in maternity cases, and for the purpose of giving assistance in homes when illness is present.

During the year a Neighbourly Home Help Scheme was introduced by the County Council. This provision has already proved itself within the area and admits more latitude for giving help to those categories of persons in need, especially the elderly and chronic sick.

Clinic and other Treatment Centres

The Surrey County Council maintains school medical, ante-natal, maternity and child welfare, immunisation, dental, remedial exercises and speech defect clinics. These, in the main, are operated from the Drill Hall, Kings Road, Egham.

The Regional Hospital Board provides services for the Chest Physician whose Chest Clinic is held at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey.

Clinic Sessions are as follows :—

Clinic, Kings Road, Egham

(Telephones : Main Clinic — Egham 2341
Dental Clinic — Egham 2446)

Ante-Natal - - - Every Monday 2-3 p.m.

School Dental :

Fillings and Inspections - - Every Tuesday 9.30 a.m.-12
(by appointment only) - - Every Thursday 1.30-4 p.m.

Gas Dental :

(by appointment only) - - Alternate Tuesdays
9.30 a.m.-12

**Dental, Expectant and Nursing
Mothers and under Fives**

(by appointment only) - - 2nd and 4th Mondays
in the month 2-4 p.m.

**Diphtheria Immunisation and
Pre-School Clinic for Toddlers**

(by appointment only) - - Every 3rd Wednesday
in the month 9.30 a.m.-12

School Medical Clinic - - Every Friday 9.30 a.m.-12

Infant Welfare Centre - - Every Friday 2-4 p.m.

Eye Clinic

(by reference from A.M.O.) - 1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesdays
in the month 1.45-3.45 p.m.

Speech Defect Class

(by reference from A.M.O.) - Every Tuesday 9.30 a.m.-12
2-4 p.m.

Remedial Exercises Class

(by reference from A.M.O.) - Every Wednesday 1.30-4 p.m.

Hythe Social Centre, Thorpe Road, Staines

Remedial Exercises Class

(by reference from A.M.O.) - Every Wednesday 9.30-11 a.m.

Infant Welfare Centre and

School Medical Clinic - - Every Tuesday 2-4 p.m.

Trotsworth Hall, Station Approach, Virginia Water

Infant Welfare Centre - - Every Wednesday 2-4 p.m.

Methodist Hall, Victoria Street, Englefield Green

Infant Welfare Centre - - Every Wednesday 2-4 p.m.

Diphtheria Immunisation - - 1st Wednesday
in the month 10 a.m.-12

Village Hall, Coldharbour Lane, Thorpe

Infant Welfare Centre - - 2nd and 4th Wednesday
in the month 2-4 p.m.

The Divisional Medical Officer is responsible for the Division-
alised County Council services which are administered from
15, The Grove, Horsell, Woking. (Telephone No. Woking 3510).

Old People's Welfare Committee Chiropody Service

Sessions are now held each Thursday between 1.55 and 4.40
p.m. at The Clinic, Kings Road, Egham. Two chiropodists are
in attendance at each session, except in the few cases where five
Thursdays fall in one month, when on the fourth Thursday the
number of chiropodists is reduced to one. Five rounds a month
are arranged for domiciliary treatments. Applications for assist-
ance and details regarding this scheme may be obtained from the
Local Information Centre, Council Offices, High Street, Egham.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47

No case came within the scope of this Act during the year.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

The South West Suburban Water Company supplies the greater part of the area and this supply has proved satisfactory during the year, both in quality and quantity. The supply is drawn from the River Thames and the raw water is examined both bacteriologically and chemically once per month. The treated water going into supply is examined bacteriologically every day, and chemically once per month. Extracts from a typical analysis are as follows:—

“Chemical Results in parts per million

Appearance	...	...	...	...	...	Clear and bright
Turbidity	...	...	...	...	...	0.1
Colour	...	...	...	...	...	7
Odour	...	...	...	...	Slightly	“chlorinous”
pH	...	...	...	...	...	7.4
Free Carbon Dioxide	...	...	...	...	...	15
Electric Conductivity	...	...	...	...	...	600
Dissolved solids dried at 180°C.	...	...	...	...	...	415
Chlorine present as Chloride	...	...	...	...	...	31
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	...	...	...	...	...	195
Hardness : Total	...	...	...	...	...	290
Carbonate	...	...	...	...	...	195
Non-carbonate	...	...	...	...	...	95
Nitrate Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	6.3
Nitrite Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	Absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	0.013
Oxygen Absorbed	...	...	...	...	...	0.60
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	0.053
Residual Chlorine	...	...	...	...	...	0.04
Meta's—Iron, Zinc, Copper and Lead	...	...	...	...	...	Absent

Bacteriological Results

Number of colonies developing on Agar—

	1 day at 37° C. 0 per ml.	2 days at 37°C. 1 per ml.	3 days at 20—22°C. 1 per ml:
	<i>Present in Absent from Probable No.</i>		
Presumptive Coliform reaction	— ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Bact. coli. (Type I)	... — ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Cl. welchii reaction	... — ml.	100 ml.	

This sample is clear and bright in appearance, has a reaction slightly on the alkaline side of neutrality and is free from metals. The water is hard in character but its hardness and its content of mineral and saline constituents in solution are not excessive. Its organic quality and bacterial purity are of a high standard.

These are satisfactory results showing effective treatment and indicating a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.”

The flourine content of the water is less than 0.14 parts per million.

The water has no plumbo-solvent action.

With the exception of about sixty properties which still rely upon wells or springs for water supply, whether from choice or because no mains supply is available, all dwelling-houses in the district have a supply of mains water in pipes in the houses. No houses are supplied by means of standpipes but this form of supply exists on thirty-one caravan sites. During the year 112 premises, mostly new buildings, have been connected to the Company's mains.

Twenty-six samples for bacteriological examination were taken from certain premises not provided with a mains supply. Of these eleven were reported as satisfactory, three as suspicious and twelve as unsatisfactory. The samples were collected from seventeen properties, and in eight of these the supply could be regarded as satisfactory.

In co-operation with the Surrey County Council's Chemist various samples continued to be taken from wells and lakes in the vicinity of a large experimental refuse tip, as a check on the effect that tipping operations were having upon the quality of the underground water.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE SCHEME

Sewage Disposal Works

Following the formal approval by the Minister of Housing and Local Government of the Council's schemes for the relief of the main sewerage system, and for the sewerage of part of the Wentworth Estate, detailed investigations have been proceeding. It is hoped that a start on the scheme may be possible during 1963. It is understood that the scheme of the Chertsey Urban District Council for the extension of their sewage disposal works is in a similar position. The need for these schemes becomes increasingly urgent, and it is to be hoped that work on them will proceed with all speed. In the meantime the occupants of houses and schools in certain areas have to bear as best they may the inconvenience, if nothing more, of sewers which surcharge with every prolonged spell of rainfall, causing ground floor waterclosets to cease to function, waste water gullies to overflow, and sewage to seep from inspection covers.

Little progress has been made in the investigation of the infiltration of sub-soil water into the sewers, as the development of certain new equipment with which to investigate the problem is awaited.

Drainage and Sewerage

The sewerage system, apart from the difficulties outlined in the previous paragraph, continues to operate satisfactorily.

Disposal of Cesspool Contents

The cesspool emptying service was again in heavy demand ; the total volume of sewage removed during the year rose from the 1960 figure of 5,924,000 to 6,443,000 gallons. An additional vehicle, bringing the fleet to a total of five, came into service in August, but by reason of an unfortunate series of breakdowns from various causes, its full effect was not really felt until late in the year. Despite the working of overtime almost throughout the year the service fell at times badly into arrears, giving rise to numerous and bitter complaints from the long suffering residents in the unsewered parts of the district. It is to be hoped that now that a start upon the extension of the sewage works at Chertsey is almost in sight, it will in the very near future be possible to give further consideration to the scheme for the sewerage of the Thorpe Ward, a scheme which has suffered postponements from a variety of causes over a period approaching twenty-five years.

Rivers and Streams

No cases of direct pollution of the main rivers or streams were noted during the year, but once again minor incidents of the pollution of ditches by effluent from septic tanks arose.

Closet Accommodation

The service introduced during 1949 for the emptying of pail closets in the Thorpe Ward once weekly by means of one of the cesspool emptiers specially equipped for the purpose continued throughout the year without complaint. The average number of premises served fell once again and now stands at about 115.

REFUSE DISPOSAL, 1961

Report of the Engineer and Surveyor

By mid-December 1961, approximately 79,705 tons of refuse were deposited at Pit "C", Ten Acre Lane. This completed the wet tipping programme and since that time tipping operations have been transferred to the Callow Hill Sand Pit.

Refuse Collection

Approx. No. of bins, etc.	-	11,600
Approx. weekly quantity of refuse (excluding trade refuse)	-	925 cu. yds.
Particulars of salvage material collected	- - - -	Salvage is still carried out by a Contractor who is allowed by agreement to salvage various materials at the tip.
No. of lorries	- - - -	6
No. of Collectors (excluding drivers)	- - - -	24 (on average).
No. of men at Pit	- - -	Supervisor only.

It has not always been possible to maintain a regular weekly collection of household refuse due to the acute shortage of labour for this service, and it has been necessary to engage additional labour from Contractors during the year in order to achieve a reasonable regularity of collection.

SANITARY INSPECTION

The following inspections were made during the year :—

Public Health Acts					
Dwelling Houses	...	...	...	...	406
Moveable Dwellings	...	...	...	...	694
Infestations	...	...	...	...	199
Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	98
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	103
Drainage and Sewerage	...	...	...	...	660
Refuse	...	...	...	...	411
Watercourses, etc.	...	...	...	...	23
Keeping of Animals	...	...	...	...	55
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	147
Clean Air Act	...	...	...	...	109
Housing Acts					
Dwelling Houses	...	...	...	...	70
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	53
Rent Act	...	...	...	...	18
Food and Drugs Act, etc.					
Food Premises	...	...	...	...	164
Food Sampling	...	...	...	...	59
Meat Inspection	...	...	...	...	289
Other Food Inspection	...	...	...	...	66
Factories Act					
Factories	...	...	...	...	49
Building Operations	...	...	...	...	5
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	10
Egham U.D.C. Act					
Hairdressers	...	...	...	...	10
Food Hawkers	...	...	...	...	5
Shops Act	...	...	...	...	20
Petroleum Acts	...	...	...	...	157
Hackney Carriages	...	...	...	...	5
Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	4519
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	191
TOTAL					8595

Action Taken

141 Informal Notices were served and 147 were complied with during the year.

18 Statutory Notices were served and 19 complied with during the year.

RODENT CONTROL

This service continued during the year on much the same lines as before. One new annual contract was arranged and all except one of the existing contracts were renewed for a further year ; in the light of experience it was possible to offer renewal of some contracts at reduced rates, and the total value for the year amounted to £103 5s. od.

For most of the year the staff engaged on this work consisted of one rodent officer together with a rodent operator who spent some of his time on other miscellaneous duties in the department. When the rodent officer resigned in November the staffing of the department and of this section in particular was reviewed, and it was decided not to fill the vacancy for the time being.

The following is a summary of work carried out during the year :

No. of properties inspected

(a)	As a result of complaints	...	571	
(b)	Otherwise	... ..	294	
			<hr/>	
		Total		865

Number of properties found to be infested

(a)	By rats	... ..	615	
(b)	By mice	... ..	76	
			<hr/>	
		Total		691

Number of infested properties treated ... 688

Number of "block control" schemes carried out (2 or more premises treated jointly) 92

Number of infested properties reported to Agricultural Executive Committee ... —

Joint operations with neighbouring local authorities or Agricultural Executive Committee —

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

Six cases of bed bug infestation were reported during the year, all in private houses. They were dealt with by spraying with an insecticide which consisted basically of D.D.T. in kerosene.

CONTROL OF OTHER PESTS

During the year the following infestations were dealt with using D.D.T., Gammexane, or Pybuthrin preparations in the form of powder, liquid or smoke and, for some wasps' nests, Cymag.

Wasps (including Bees)	...	62
Cockroaches	... ..	1
Flies	... ..	1

The number of requests for the destruction of wasps' nests was considerably less than in the past two years, but the policy of offering practical assistance only when the nests were in a building or in a position where they were a danger to the public, was maintained. In all other cases a leaflet describing a safe and simple method of destroying the nest was issued. The Council's authority for offering this service free of charge was challenged by the District Auditor, and to overcome this difficulty the Council decided in May to make a nominal charge of two shillings and sixpence, payable in advance. Representations were made to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government urging that power should be given to local authorities enabling them to carry out this kind of service without charge. The service given has continued to be most gratefully received by those seeking assistance.

THE FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

Ninety-five premises are on the register, viz. :—

Garages and motor repairers	...	20
Engineers other than above	...	23
Bakehouses	... ..	4
Builders	... ..	30
Miscellaneous Trades	... ..	18

Inspections

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power ...	76	49	—	—
Factories without mechanical power	1	—	—	—
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers premises) ...	18	5	2	—
TOTAL	95	54	2	—

Defects Found

	Number of Cases in which Defects were found				Number of Cases in which prosecutions were Instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
insufficient ...	2	2	—	—	—
unsuitable or defective ...	1	1	—	—	—
not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	3	3	—	—	—

CLEAN AIR ACT 1956

Occasional complaints were received of smoke nuisance from vertical boilers used for raising steam, principally for the cooking of pigswill, and improvements were again secured by informal means. Bonfires continued to be the cause of several complaints and again action was limited to informal measures, with varying degrees of success. These two sources of smoke cause considerable annoyance to those living nearby, but it is doubtful whether any statutory action could be taken in any but the most exceptional cases. Another regular source of annoyance common in this district is the powerful aroma given off during the boiling of swill for the feeding of pigs, but again there would seem to be no effective statutory powers which could be used for the adequate control of the nuisance.

Several plans submitted for byelaw approval showed chimneys which were considered to be too low, but there was no real difficulty in persuading the architects or builders to increase the height to one considered to be adequate.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

There are in the area several privately owned swimming pools, mostly open air, but only one is open to the public. This pool is very carefully maintained and samples from it have shown consistently good results for some years. In all, sixty-six samples of swimming bath water were taken and the results were satisfactory in forty-five of them. In the other cases, all from private pools, twelve samples were of doubtful quality and nine definitely unsatisfactory, and advice was given as to remedial measures which could be taken. This service offered by the department is greatly appreciated by the owners of these pools.

SCHOOLS

There are six primary, three secondary and six private schools. All these schools are served with the South West Suburban Water Company's main supply.

Following upon the provision of main drainage facilities at Christchurch School mentioned in my previous report the pail closets were during the year replaced by waterclosets, and other improvements to the sanitary arrangements effected. Only one school now remains without main drainage, that at Thorpe, but except that the drainage system discharges to a cesspool instead of a sewer the buildings and facilities are modern. The cesspool needs emptying weekly but the work is carried out outside normal school hours to minimise the nuisance and disturbance which arises from this operation.

SITES FOR MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

The review of the caravan position mentioned in my previous report was completed and broad future policy settled early in the year. As required by the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 licences had to be issued for all sites in existence at the operative date, whether they had been established with or without consent in the first place.

Licences were issued for twenty-five sites with existing use rights, covering a total of one hundred and eighty-two caravans, and for eleven unauthorised sites, covering a total of one hundred and forty-seven caravans. A set of standard conditions, based essentially upon the Model Standards issued by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, but with modifications and additions to suit local needs, was agreed by the Council. From this, conditions were selected as considered appropriate for each individual licence. In the case of the one-time unauthorised sites a "run-down" condition was imposed, but other requirements were kept to the bare essentials necessary to make the life of the caravan dwellers tolerable for so long as they stay.

The conditions attached to the new licences involved most of the site owners in some expenditure, but no appeals against the conditions were lodged. Certain improvements were secured, though slowly, but it soon became apparent that there was to be difficulty on some of the sites in enforcing the "run-down" clause. Certain proprietors were deliberately unco-operative on this point, and contraventions began to be found. Warnings were given but without effect, and it was realised that the position could only be met by legal proceedings, though none had actually been taken by the end of the year. The overall number of caravans on the eleven sites subject to a "run-down" condition showed hardly any change during the year.

HAIRDRESSERS

Under section 58 of the Egham Urban District Council Act, 1948, twenty-two hairdressers or barbers are now registered.

SECTION D

Action concerning the few individual unfit houses remaining in the area continued during the year. One Demolition Order was made, upon an old converted motor coach which had stood upon a plot of land for many years. Nine houses which had for one reason or another been acquired by the Council in the past were agreed by the Council upon my official certificate to be in a state where they were no longer fit for habitation. Twelve families totalling nineteen persons were rehoused by the Council from unfit dwellings. One dwelling was demolished, and in two other cases Demolition Orders were revoked upon the completion of work carried out in accordance with schemes submitted under section 24 of the Housing Act, 1957.

Other statistics regarding the inspection of dwelling-houses, action taken, and the provision of new housing accommodation are given below in the usual form.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	54
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose	422
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	1
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose	3
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation... ..	1
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	25

2. Remedy of defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers... ..	39
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	I
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
(a) By Owners	I
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ..	—
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	8
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a) By Owners	12
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ...	—
C. Proceedings under Sections 16, 17 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957 :	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	I
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	I
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which an undertaking was received from the Owners...	—
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit	—
(5) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(6) Number of dwelling-houses acquired by Local Authority in lieu of making of Demolition Orders	—
D. Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957 :—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

4. Progress in Housing

(1) Houses erected during the year :				
(a) by the local authority	...	...	...	35
(b) by private enterprise	...	...	...	94
(2) Houses in the course of construction at the end of the year :				
(a) by local authority	...	...	...	26
(b) by private enterprise	...	...	...	112

5. Applications for Accommodation

At 11th September, the latest date for which figures are readily available, there was a total of 517 applications for housing accommodation remaining on the waiting lists, made up as follows :—

Main List	...	...	...	...	124
Subsidiary List	...	...	...	...	137
Deferred List	...	...	...	...	256
Total					517

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food Premises

The food premises in the district may be analysed into the following categories :—

Grocers and General Provisions	...	...	61
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	...	...	20
Butchers	...	...	15
Wet Fish and Poultry	...	...	7
Fried Fish	...	...	5
Bakehouses	...	...	8
Bread and Cake Shops	...	...	15
Confectioners (Sweets, etc.)	...	...	31
Public Houses	...	...	36
Off Licences	...	...	11
Hotels and Restaurants	...	...	12
Cafes	...	...	25
Canteens (including Schools)	...	...	33
Clubs	...	...	9
Food Hawkers Storage Premises	...	...	6
Dairies	...	...	2
Chemists	...	...	9
Miscellaneous (Nursing Homes, etc.)	...	...	10

A number of these are registered for special purposes in accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, as follows :—

Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream—					
Grocers and General Provisions	...	...			1
Confectioners	...	...	...	...	2
Cafes	...	...	...	...	2
Storage and/or Sale of Ice Cream—					
Grocers and General Provisions	...	...			40
Greengrocers and Fruiterers...	...	...			5
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	3
Bread and Cake Shops	...	...	...		4
Confectioners	...	...	...	...	25
Off Licences	...	...	...	...	1
Cafes	...	...	...	...	5
Manufacture of Sausages	...	...	...		3
Manufacture of Sausages and Pickled Food...					2
Manufacture of Sausages and Preserved Food					4
Manufacture of Sausages and Potted, Pressed, Pickled and Preserved Food	...	...			3
Manufacture of Preserved Food	...	...			2

Ice Cream

Most of the Ice Cream retailed in the district is manufactured elsewhere, mostly by a few large firms ; much of it is sold pre-packed by these firms and is almost invariably of a satisfactory standard. Ice cream continues to be manufactured on a relatively small scale by one cafe using “complete cold mix” ; all samples from this producer were satisfactory. Ice cream is sold by several dealers who come into the district from premises in other areas with mobile vans of varying types and standards. Most of them sell pre-packed goods and give little cause for concern, but a few sell loose ice cream either from bulk containers or in the form of soft ice cream from continuous freezers on the vehicle. In general conditions on the vehicles were satisfactory but it was most unfortunate that the difficulties of obtaining samples at an hour of the day appropriate for investigation by the Public Health Laboratory were such that no samples were obtained from mobile traders during the year, much time and effort being wasted in the attempt.

During the year 24 samples of ice cream were collected for examination by the Methylene Blue Test, with the following results :—

	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
Ice Cream	22 (91%)	2 (9%)	—	—

Milk Supply

Two premises are registered under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, as “dairies”. Both are used by fairly large “distributors” and almost all the milk is received in bottle from depots outside the district.

All milk must of course be sold under one or other of the Special Designations, but, by the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1960, the responsibility for issuing licences was transferred from this Council to the Surrey County Council, as the Food and Drugs Authority for the area. By the same Regulations, Supplementary Licences were discontinued and Dealers’ Licences extended to cover sales outside the area of the licensing authority. Twenty three Dealers’ Licences were issued by the County Council to milk retailers in this district authorising the use of special designations as summarised below :—

Special Designation					No. of Licences	
Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised and Sterilised					...	3
Tuberculin Tested and Pasteurised					...	9
Pasteurised and Sterilised					...	1
Pasteurised	3
Sterilised	7
						<hr/> 23 <hr/>

At the County Council’s request it was agreed that the Senior Public Health Inspector should act as the agent of the County Medical Officer of Health in carrying out the supervision of licensees and the taking of routine samples. Under this arrangement samples were taken as set out below :—

				Pasteurised	T.T. Pasteurised	Tuberculin Tested	Sterilised	Total
No. of samples tested	...	...	...	11	14	3	2	30
Methylene Blue Test :								
Passed	...	...	...	11	14	3	—	28
Failed	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Phosphatase Test :								
Passed	...	...	...	11	14	—	—	25
Failed	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Turbidity Test :								
Passed	...	...	...	—	—	—	2	2
Failed	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—

Samples for biological examination continued to be taken quarterly from two farms from which tuberculin tested milk is supplied for consumption without any form of heat treatment. All samples gave negative results.

Sampling of Food for Bacteriological Examination

In addition to the sampling of milk and ice cream reported upon elsewhere, twenty-two samples were procured for bacteriological examination of other types of food known to be a potential health hazard by reason of the high proportion containing salmonella organisms. They may be summarised as follows :—

Frozen whole egg	...	...	5
Dried whole egg	...	...	1
Egg albumen	...	...	5
Synthetic cream	...	...	6
Sponge mix	...	...	1
Miscellaneous bakers' confections			4
			<hr/>
			22
			<hr/>

In twenty of the samples no pathogens were found, but in two samples taken at a bakery from fourteen pound cans of frozen whole hen egg of British origin salmonella typhimurium was found. The first sample was obtained from a can which had already been partly used by the baker but the second sample was obtained a few days later from an unopened can as received from the supplier. The finding of this organism was immediately reported to the health department of the area from which this material had been distributed and as a result the manufacturers withdrew all distributed stocks for heat treatment.

Fortunately the local baker used this product only for making cakes, the cooking process being probably sufficient to destroy the organisms, and no cases of illness attributable to this source were reported. There remains nevertheless a very real danger of cross infection taking place in a bakery where other foods not subjected to cooking, such as cake fillings and decorations, are also prepared. This danger cannot be lightly disregarded, but the only real safeguard seems to lie in the heat treatment at source of all egg products.

Meat Inspection

The two privately owned slaughterhouses continued to operate satisfactorily during the year. For the first few months the larger premises were used by a firm of slaughtering contractors but from April they ceased to function, and for the rest of the year the slaughterhouse was used no more than once a week for slaughtering pigs reared in the adjoining piggery.

Details of the number of animals slaughtered and of meat or offal found to be unfit for human consumption are given in the accompanying table. Rejected meat is stained green and allowed to be removed from the slaughterhouse for disposal by sterilisation or by burying on the Council's refuse tip.

The incidence of tuberculosis in pigs showed a slight decline, and only one case of cysticercus bovis was detected, and that only a solitary degenerate cyst in the head.

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	136	6	80	559	6,445	—
Number inspected	136	6	80	559	6,445	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :						
Whole carcases condemned ...	—	—	—	—	4	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	25	4	—	2	686	1
Percentages of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	18.3%	66.6%	—	0.36%	10.7%	1
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	1	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	145	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	2.3%	1
Cysticercosis :						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	—	1
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with cysticercosis	0.74%	—	—	—	—	1

Food Inspection

Inspection of foodstuffs at shops and other premises continued as usual during the year, and certificates were issued in respect of the following items which were found to be unfit, and which were surrendered to the public health inspectors for destruction or salvage. The list does not include meat or offal rejected as unfit at the slaughterhouses.

Boneless Beef	...	...	...	409 lbs. 11 ozs.
Beef, English	...	...	...	226 lbs.
Cheese	...	...	...	3 lbs. 6 ozs.
Cod Roes	...	...	...	14 lbs.
Cream, Canned	...	...	...	12 ozs.
Fish, Canned	...	...	...	3 lbs.
Fruit, Canned	...	...	...	101 lbs. 13 ozs.
Meat, Canned, and Meat Preparations				103 lbs.
Mal'ow Creams	...	...	...	78
Pork	...	...	...	11 lbs.
Poultry	...	...	...	12 lbs. 4 ozs.
Sausages	...	...	...	5 lbs.
Vegetables	...	...	...	5 lbs. 11 ozs.

With the exception of small amounts released for animal feeding all condemned food is disposed of by burying at the Council's refuse disposal tip, under the supervision of the public health inspectors.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

The Food and Drugs authority for this district is the Surrey County Council. The following is a summary of the work done by that authority during the year :—

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or irregular			Prosecutions	Convictions
	Frml.	Infrml.	Total	Frml.	Infrml.	Total		
Food :								
Biscuits	I	I	2	—	I	I	—	—
Bread	I	—	I	—	—	—	—	—
Butter	I	—	I	—	—	—	—	—
Cheese	—	I	I	—	I	I	—	—
Confectionery, flour...	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Cream	—	I	I	—	—	—	—	—
Date filling mixture ...	I	—	I	—	—	—	—	—
Milk	49	4	53	—	—	—	—	—
Milk, condensed	—	I	I	—	—	—	—	—
Milk, evaporated	—	I	I	—	—	—	—	—
Mincemeat	—	I	I	—	—	—	—	—
Potatoes	—	I	I	—	—	—	—	—
Sausages	I	2	3	—	—	—	—	—
Whisky	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—

Food Hawkers

Under Section 65 of the Egham Urban District Council Act, 1948, all hawkers of food within the district are required to register themselves, and the premises used by them as storage accommodation for food, with the Council. During the year 4 applications were approved for registration. A number of earlier registrations known for one reason or another to be no longer effective were removed from the register, and at the end of the year there remained on the register 15 persons with premises in the district, and 44 with premises in other districts.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960

A few instances of failure to comply with one or other of the requirements of these Regulations were found in food premises, but on being pointed out by the public health inspectors almost all were rectified. In two cases however, both involving new premises where a constant supply of hot water had not been provided to the wash-hand basin, the proprietor's attitude was such that the Council authorised the institution of legal proceedings. At that stage the deficiencies were promptly remedied and neither case actually reached the Court.

Legal Proceedings

A number of complaints relating to the sale of food or drink was received, principally concerning dirty milk bottles or the presence of foreign bodies. Action was taken as appropriate, but in no case was it felt necessary to take legal proceedings.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The following tables show the incidence of notifiable diseases in the area during the year, with details of hospital admissions, deaths, comparisons with previous years and age and Ward analyses.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Disease			Total Cases notified	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Smallpox	...	...	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	2	—	—
Diphtheria	...	...	—	—	—
Enteric Fever (incl. Paratyphoid)			—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	..	1	—	—
Pneumonia (acute primary or acute influenzal)	...	...	—	—	19*
Erysipelas	...	...	1	—	—
Other Diseases notifiable locally			—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum		...	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica		...	—	—	—
Continued Fever	...	...	—	—	—
Dysentery, bacillary	...	...	14	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	...	...	—	—	—
Acute Polio-encephalitis		...	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis, paralytic	...		—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis, non-paralytic			—	—	—
Malaria, Induced	...	...	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever...	...	...	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	3	—	—
Measles	...	...	627	—	—
Food Poisoning	...	...	2	1	—
Meningococcal Infections	...		1	—	1

* During the year nineteen cases of death were classified by the Registrar-General as "Pneumonia". The majority occurred in elderly people.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES—Classified in Wards

WARD	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Pul. T.B.	Non-Pul. T.B.	Puerperal Pyrexia	Meningococcal Infection	Dysentery	Food Poisoning	Erysipelas
TOWN	—	109	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
EGHAM HYTHE	2	210	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—
ENGLEFIELD GREEN	—	143	2	—	—	—	1	14	—	—
VIRGINIA WATER	—	48	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
THORPE	—	117	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	1
Totals	2	627	3	9	1	1	1	14	2	1

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL CASES DURING 1961 UNDER AGE GROUPS

	Under										65 and over	Total
	I	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-34	35-44	45-64		
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Dysentery, bacillary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	6	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	14
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis, paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis, non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	10	55	64	66	348	12	2	—	—	—	—	3
Acute Encephalitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	627
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS	12	62	69	75	66	13	1	5	—	—	—	651

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE. The numbers of cases during the past five years are as follows :—

			1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Smallpox	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	15	14	38	10	2
Diphtheria	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	...	...	—	—	—	—	1
Enteric Fever	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	—	—	1	—	1
Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	...	...	13	10	17	7	9
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)	...	...	2	—	1	1	1
Measles	...	...	671	25	390	4	627
Whooping Cough	...	...	8	—	9	27	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	1	—	—	—	—
Malaria	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	...	...	1	—	2	—	—
Dysentery, bacillary	...	...	10	7	22	2	14
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis, paralytic	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis, non-paralytic	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polio-encephalitis	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	...	...	2	—	5	—	2
Meningococcal Infections	...	...	1	—	—	—	1
Acute Encephalitis	...	...	—	—	1	—	—
TOTALS			724	56	485	51	661

Scarlet Fever

Two cases were notified during the year. It is not nowadays generally necessary to admit such infections to a fever hospital and apart from the mildness of the condition itself it responds very satisfactorily to the newer forms of antibiotics which, such as penicillin, are nowadays more plentiful.

Diphtheria

No cases were notified during the year.

Measles

Six hundred and twenty-seven cases were notified. It is customary to admit this disease to hospital only when complications are present, or when there are poor home conditions. It is a desirable practice to have a chest X-ray taken after an attack in a child with any degree of severity and this is invariably done in a hospital, as a routine. With the use of sulphonamides or antibiotics, complications in this disease are very rarely seen.

Puerperal Pyrexia

One case was notified during the year.

Pneumonia

No cases were notified during the year.

Food Poisoning

Two cases were notified during the year.

Acute Encephalitis

No cases were notified during the year.

Whooping Cough

Three cases of this disease were notified during the year.

Poliomyelitis

For the fifth consecutive year no cases of this disease were notified.

Enteric Fever

No cases of this disease were notified during the year.

Dysentery

Fourteen cases of this disease were notified. All of these occurred in a residential institution for children and were of the variety "Sonnei". As is known, the causal organism has acquired a resistance to sulphonamides and these drugs are no longer considered effective in treatment.

Influenza

Four deaths were reported from this disease during the year.

Other Diseases

The following cases were admitted to the Ottershaw Isolation Hospital :—

Gastro-enteritis	...	...	...	...	4
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	1
Meningitis	...	...	...	...	4
Measles	...	...	...	...	3
Infantile Rash...	...	...	...	...	1
Staphylococcal Infection	...	...	...	...	1

Non-notifiable Conditions

During the year the following cases of non-notifiable conditions were brought to my notice by the Head Teachers :—

Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	22
German Measles	...	...	...	...	14
Influenza	...	...	...	...	1
Mumps	...	...	...	...	10
Tonsillitis	...	...	...	...	5

Tuberculosis

There were fifteen cases added to the register during the year. Five of these were transfers into the district and ten were new cases occurring in the district. Twenty-three cases were removed from the register during the year leaving at the end of the year a total of two hundred and fifteen cases, 198 pulmonary and 17 non-pulmonary, a decrease for the year of eight.

During the year the B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme was pursued in the County maintained and independent schools, and some 376 children were involved. About 79.5 per cent. of parents agreed and after the preliminary Mantoux skin testing was completed it was found that 92.9 per cent. of children were Mantoux negative and therefore in need of vaccination. Two hundred and fifty-seven vaccinations consequently were given to children during their thirteenth year of age.

In one school, after prompt action had been taken by the Headmaster to arrange for the close contacts of a boy, found to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, to be X-rayed after a camping holiday, some 170 pupils were examined by skin test and in due course 237 boys and 27 members of the Staff were examined by Mass Radiography. We are indebted to the Mass Miniature Radiography Service for visiting the school in question and expediting Radiography and it is satisfactory to know that there was no evidence of the spread of the infection. In these circumstance it is more than probable that the source of infection was from the family itself.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1961

		New Cases.				Deaths.			
		Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—	...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
35—	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—	...	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	...	9	—	—	1	2	—	—	—

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925

No action has been necessary under Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Disinfection

No cases of infectious disease requiring the carrying out of terminal disinfection arose during the year.

Immunisation and Vaccination

Under the Ministry of Health's scheme for the payment of fees to general practitioners for notifying details of vaccination or immunisation performed by them the following notifications were received.

Vaccinations	...	...	...	...	...	444
Immunisations						
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	93
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough combined						53
Triple Antigen	...	...	...	...	...	381
Diphtheria Tetanus	...	...	...	...	...	22
Tetanus	...	...	...	...	...	11

In addition vaccination and immunisation work was carried out at the clinics and at the schools. The following is a summary of all work of this nature performed during the year.

			Under 1	1-4	5-14	15 & over
Vaccination	...	...	243	45	10	28
Re-Vaccination	...	...	—	4	13	83
Immunisation—						
Diphtheria						
(Primary)	...	...	24	18	34	—
(Reinforcing)	...	...	—	30	658	95
Whooping Cough						
(Primary)	...	...	14	9	2	—
(Reinforcing)	...	...	—	—	—	—
Combined Diphtheria and						
Whooping Cough						
(Primary)	...	...	18	1	—	—
(Reinforcing)	...	...	—	4	29	—
Triple Antigen						
(Primary)	...	...	284	53	16	—
(Reinforcing)	...	...	—	24	34	—
Combined Diphtheria and						
Tetanus						
(Primary)	...	...	—	—	—	—
(Reinforcing)	...	...	—	—	40	—
Tetanus						
(Primary)	...	...	—	13	37	—
(Reinforcing)	...	...	—	—	1	3

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis was carried out during the year at clinics, special sessions being arranged at the Clinic, Kings Road, Egham, and at the Hythe Social Centre. Special open sessions were also arranged in the Council Office Car Park with the aid of a mobile unit loaned by a Pharmaceutical Company. A Civil Defence vehicle equipped with a public address loud speaker unit was used to encourage people to be vaccinated and posters were exhibited throughout the district on public notice boards and in shop windows by the very kind co-operation of the proprietors. General practitioners also carried out a large number of vaccinations in their own surgeries. A summary of all this work is as follows :—

	Born between 1943 & 30.6.61	Born between 1933 & 1942	Born between 1920 & 1932	Other Groups
Vaccinated with two injections	7052	2429	2603	326
Estimated No. in group	7400	4000	6603	—
This represents protection rate of approx.	95.3%	60.7%	40.0%	—
No. given 3rd injection	6221	1365	2146	149
No. given 4th injection	992	—	—	—

Cancer

Sixty-five cases died from cancer during the year—26 males and 39 females, being one case more than last year.

The age incidence in these 65 cases is as follows :—

	0-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	81-90	91-100
Males	—	—	—	—	—	8	10	5	3	—
Females	—	—	—	1	5	6	10	8	8	1

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS

The Surrey County Council is responsible, in conjunction with the District Welfare Committee, for all matters relating to services provided under Section 29 and Section 30 of the National Assistance Act. Provisions are made for the registration of the blind and for such persons the services of education, home employment, the provision of books, the provision of homes and hostels, and the provision of financial payments are maintained. Much of the work in connection with the blind is carried out by the Surrey Voluntary Association for the Blind in co-operation with the County Council. In addition the Council has extended the services to certain classes of partially sighted persons.

